

Autumn 260

Valerian's Capture had become general knowledge and to many it seemed that with Gallienus so weakened the imperial power was there for the taking; one of the first to take advantage of the situation was INGENUUS, governor of Pannonia and Moesia. He was proclaimed emperor at SIRMION by the troops left under his command but

was defeated soon afterwards at MURSA  
in Pannonia by Gallienus's general AUREOLUS  
ZENOBIVS fled from the battlefield but  
was killed by his own supporters. The banner  
of rebellion in the Danube provinces was then  
taken up by REBELLIANS, but was quickly  
stamped out again by prompt action  
from Gallienus.

## Autumn 260

The revolt of Postumus, governor of Lower Germany led to the creation of a Gallic empire which survived as a separate state for almost 15 yrs. Formed by the 3 provinces of Gaul: **LUGDUNENSIS** (north including Charbourg, Paris, Belgium) **Aquitania** (S.W. France) and **Narbonensis** (S.E. of Aquitania) plus the 2 Germanies with their powerful frontier forces.

neither Postumus nor any of his successors  
made any attempt to march on Rome

Autumn 260

POSTUMUS laid siege ACOLOIA AGRIPPINA  
And refused to desert until SALONINUS  
(son of Gallienus) and his guardian SILVANUS  
were handed over to him.

Once they were in his power, he  
immediately put them to death.

late 260

A more serious uprising broke out in the eastern provinces where FULVIUS IUNIVS MACRIANUS and his younger brother FULVIUS IUNIVS QUIETUS were proclaimed joint Emperors. They made Antioch their capital and won widespread recognition in Syria, Egypt and Asia Minor.

Macrianus and his father (also Macrianus) marched against Gallienus but were defeated and killed in the Balkans by